

series of hearings, four hearings on the subject, one of which involved the militia where law enforcement officials from the FBI, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the State police chief from Missouri, and prosecuting attorneys from Phoenix, AZ, and Musselshell County, MT, came forward and testified about the dangers of the militia and at the same time, same hearing, a second panel testified about the reasons why the militia are growing in the United States, members of the militia talking about the distrust of what goes on in Washington, accusing the committee, accusing the Senate, accusing this Senator of corruption, and a very heated exchange followed in which I did not take that accusation lightly. And I do not. But I must say, Mr. President, that I worry about our country when this kind of information is open and notorious and there is no response from this body, from the Judiciary Committee, to have these oversight hearings.

I think that when you now have, beyond the issues which I have raised, where you now have the lead story in this morning's Washington Post, under the banner headline, "Probe of FBI's Idaho Siege Reopened," detailing the destruction of documents on top of the contradictions and problems in this investigation, that this is highly likely to produce the kind of public pressure which it appears is the only way to get any results on a matter of this sort.

Mr. President, I think it is a matter of the utmost gravity and the utmost seriousness, and we sit really on a powder keg with a lot of distrust and anxiety and anger welling up across the country as to excessive action by the Federal Government. Accountability at the highest levels is absolutely mandated, and it is the responsibility of the Congress and the Senate and the Judiciary Committee to conduct these oversight hearings and, in addition to having discussed these matters privately with the appropriate authorities within our own body, I think it absolutely necessary to make the statement as forcefully as I can to urge that these hearings be conducted, conducted promptly and, in any event, before we adjourn for the August recess.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS J. BAGNELL

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I would now like to take the few minutes remaining before morning business expires, in the absence of any other Senator on the floor, to comment on the passing of a great American, Francis J. Bagnell, commonly known as "Reg" Bagnell, who, as we speak, is having memorial funeral services conducted in the Philadelphia suburbs.

Reg Bagnell has been an outstanding figure in the Philadelphia area in Pennsylvania and in America as a contributor to important causes. He achieved legendary fame as a young football player at the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1946. Reg

Bagnell and I were classmates at the University of Pennsylvania in 1951. And I was one of those who sat in the stands and admired his prowess. He weighed about 160 pounds and played tailback. On the old single wing on one glorious autumn day in 1946, he threw 14 consecutive passes against Dartmouth. And he followed his all-American status by being an all-American contributor to the American scene. And I thought it appropriate to take just a few moments to recognize Reg Bagnell's great contribution, not only as an athlete but as a community activist and as a great American.

I see it is now 10:45, Mr. President, the time to adjourn morning business, so I conclude and yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order the hour of 10:45 having arrived, morning business is closed.

COMPREHENSIVE REGULATORY REFORM ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume consideration of S. 343. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 343) to reform the regulatory process, and for other purposes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 1487, in the nature of a substitute.

Roth/Biden amendment No. 1507 (to amendment No. 1487), to strengthen the agency prioritization and comparative risk analysis section of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Mr. JOHNSTON is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, last night after I had left the Chamber and repaired to my home, a cloture motion was filed on this bill of which I was totally unaware. Mr. President, I believe that that was exactly the wrong thing to do on this bill. I believe we were making good bipartisan progress on this bill. It is a difficult, complicated bill. I think the legislative process was proceeding, if not with dispatch, at least with a spirit of dealing with the issues. And I think we have begun to make great progress.

Just overnight last night, for example, in a good spirit of bipartisan progress, I understand we have worked out the Roth amendment, I believe to the satisfaction of both sides. That will remain to be seen. But I believe that is so. I think we had a session scheduled this morning for 9:30 dealing with some of those on our side of the aisle who, in a spirit of bipartisan cooperation, wanted to try to work out some of the remaining issues. And I think there was some hope that that could take place.

With the filing of the cloture motion, that meeting was called off because our

side, the Democratic side, had to repair to put in all of these amendments which had to be prepared by, I think, 1 p.m. today.

Mr. President, I have just come from a meeting with the majority leader and have urged him in the strongest way possible to withdraw the cloture motion, to let us continue on in a bipartisan spirit to work our way through these amendments. I have not seen yet on this bill delaying tactics. All of the amendments which have been proposed obviously have not been amendments which I have agreed with. But I think they were legitimate amendments. And on, for example, the cryptosporidium amendment last night—I think that was a serious amendment—there was also a time limit agreed to. And, Mr. President, that is not the stuff of a filibuster, when you have a serious amendment with a time limit. So, I am in good hopes, Mr. President, that we can withdraw that cloture motion and let us legislate.

Today, I hope to deal, for example, with the suggestion that Senator GLENN made yesterday about extending the 180-day period for completion of the cost-benefit analysis when you invoke the emergency provisions of the bill when there is an emergency with respect to health, safety, or the environment. I think we can agree to that. It was a good amendment. I hope we can agree to that.

I am very strongly for removing environmental cleanup or Superfund from this bill. I hope to join with Senator BAUCUS in proposing that amendment this morning. I hope we can get that done with a short time agreement.

So, Mr. President, I have urged the majority leader, as I say, in the very strongest way possible to withdraw the cloture motion. Let us return to legislating rather than having to prepare a finite list of amendments. I will say from my side of the aisle I believe that we can secure cooperation. I do not believe there is a filibuster.

Mr. President, if there were a filibuster, we would not have had, believe me, a 30-minute time limit on cryptosporidium last night. That is a great issue to talk about for days. I mean, it has all those elements—public health, people dying. It is a serious issue. But it was a serious amendment. We took a vote on it. I happen to be for the motion to table, not because I do not have sympathy on the issue—I mean more than sympathy; I think it is a tremendous issue—but because I think we had it taken care of. And I might say that I and others spoke to Senator KOHL last night and said we believe we are confident that this issue has been resolved by the earlier Johnston amendment.

However, we will look at that issue between now and the conference, and if it needs fixing, if there is any assurance that we need to give to people that cryptosporidium will not be a problem, that the regulation of it will